



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The following reports are received from the department of health:

Week ended May 26, 1906.

Brisbane.—Number of rodents examined, 540; infected, 5. June 2, rodents examined, 307; infected, none. June 9, rodents examined, 399; infected, 3. Last infected rat found June 5. At Rockhampton the last infected rat was found May 5.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Report from Belize, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Cooke reports as follows:

Week ended July 5, 1906. Present officially estimated population, 9,000; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.
June 29	Anselm	New Orleans	43
30	Belize	Mobile	18

CHINA.

Report from Hongkong—Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Passed Assistant Surgeon White reports as follows:

Number of emigrants, per steamship *Mongolia*, recommended, June 4, 1906, for rejection: For Honolulu, 6; for San Francisco, 11; in transit, 18.

Per steamship *China*, June 12, 1906: For San Francisco, 15; in transit, 4.

Report from Shanghai—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom reports, June 5, as follows:

Week ended June 2, 1906. Supplemental bill of health issued to 1 steamer; 1 vessel, 244 crew, and 32 steerage passengers, inspected; no immigrants examined.

No quarantinable diseases reported from outports.

COSTA RICA.

Report from Limon, fruit port—Yellow fever in the interior.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Goodman reports as follows:

Week ended July 7, 1906. Estimated population, 5,000; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, fair. The last case of yellow fever, reported June 25, is recovering.

There is no evidence of yellow-fever infection in this port. Three cases were reported at a banana farm about 30 miles up the railroad and in the same district as Zent Junction, from which the 2 cases previously reported came. Material for fumigation was sent the local physician with instructions to fumigate all the houses in the neighborhood.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.
July 1	Limon.....	Boston	37	0	0
2	Alleghany.....	New York	49	13	13
3	Hispania.....	Mobile.....	21	0	0
5	Venus.....	New Orleans	31	0	0
6	Manistee.....	New York	47	0	0
7	Ellis.....	New Orleans	35	0	0

One bill of health for a Panaman port was viséed.

Summary of transactions and sanitary conditions.

March 22 to July 1, 1906:

One hundred and sixteen vessels bound for ports of the United States or its dependencies were inspected and given bills of health. These vessels carried crews to the number of 4,875, transit passengers 462, and passengers direct from this port 1,032. Since June 20, the day on which the first case of yellow fever for this season was reported, eight vessels bound for southern ports were fumigated according to special regulations. Twenty-eight bills of health for Panaman ports were viséed, as requested by the Panaman Government.

During the same period 1 death occurred from yellow fever in Limon.

The sanitary condition of Limon has been much and favorably commented on during the past year. My report of 1904 shows the deplorable condition of the town at that time from a sanitary point of view and the utter indifference of the authorities to these conditions. The report of 1905 showed an awakening to the necessity of sanitation, the character and amount of work done, and the good results obtained. There was no case of yellow fever in or around the port during that year.

On my arrival here, March 21, 1906, I found a very clean town, with very few mosquitoes. These, however, soon began to increase in numbers, and I was baffled in my search for their breeding places until I discovered that many of the tanks and barrels were screened last year with iron wire gauze which was rapidly rusting and leaving holes for the inlet of mosquitoes. On other premises the owners had partly removed the screens or were using barrels without screens.

Concurrent with this was the laxity in enforcing quarantine regulations, especially against Colon after yellow fever was declared present in that port (May 22). Scores of passengers from Colon were admitted and scattered in Limon and throughout the adjacent country.

On June 16 an American came from near Zent Junction, a railroad station 22 miles from Limon; was in Limon four days when he was taken to the hospital, and on the 20th the case was diagnosed yellow fever.